

# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450 www.uspto.gov

| APPLICATION NO.        | FILING DA  | TE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.     | CONFIRMATION NO |
|------------------------|------------|----|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|
| 10/624,702             | 07/23/2003 |    | Michelle A. Wagner   | 7050                    |                 |
| 7590 07/11/2005        |            |    | EXAMINER             |                         |                 |
| George R. Royer        |            |    |                      | BROWN, VERNAL U         |                 |
| Suite 416              |            |    |                      |                         |                 |
| 316 N. Michigan Street |            |    |                      | ART UNIT                | PAPER NUMBER    |
| Toledo, OH 43624       |            |    | 2635                 |                         |                 |
|                        |            |    |                      | DATE MAILED: 07/11/2009 | 5               |

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

|   | Application No.   | Applicant(s)   |  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|   | 10/624,702  | WAGNER, MICHELLE A.  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Office Action Summary   | Examiner  | Art Unit   |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Vernal U. Brown   | 2635   |  |  |  |  |  |
| The MAILING DATE of this communication app<br>Period for Reply  | ears on the cover sheet with the c  | orrespondence address  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). | 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timed within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE                        | nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133). |  |  |  |  |  |
| Status  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 Ju  | <u>ıly 2003</u> .   | ·  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2a) This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ⊠ This  | This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b)⊠ This action is non-final.  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ,— ···  | Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Disposition of Claims   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-5 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or   |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Application Papers  |   | ·  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on 23 July 2003 is/are: a) Applicant may not request that any objection to the  | oxtimes accepted or b) $oxtimes$ objected to t  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct  11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex  | ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj  | jected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list  | s have been received.<br>s have been received in Applicati<br>rity documents have been receive<br>u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).   | on No ed in this National Stage  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Attachment(s)   | _   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  A) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  Paper No(s)/Mail Date  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)     Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)     Paper No(s)/Mail Date  |   | Patent Application (PTO-152)   |  |  |  |  |  |

Art Unit: 2635

### **DETAILED ACTION**

The application of Michelle Wagner for Portable Surface Member For Conducting Exercises of Individuals filed July 23, 2003 has been examined. Claims 1-5 are pending.

## Specification

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it includes improper language such as "The subject invention". See MPEP 08.01(b). The phrase "The subject invention" is implied and should be avoided. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Art Unit: 2635

Claim 1-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sieg US Patent 3641601 in view of Saur et al. US Patent 6110073 and further in view of Iwasa US Patent 6378540.

Regarding claims 1-3, Sieg teaches a portable mat for walking maneuvers over the upper surface having means thereon for the walking maneuvers thereon (col. 1 lines 68-75), comprising: (a) a longitudinally extending mat member (29) having an upper surface and a lower surface, said mat member having a first lateral edge and a second lateral edge, said mat member having a first end edge and a second end edge (the sheet 29 is rectangular in shape as shown in figure 1 and inherently include a upper and lower surfaces and lateral edges). Sieg is silent on teaching a longitudinally extending marking member extending from said first end edge to said second end edge, said marking member being for walking maneuvers over the upper surface of said mat member, said marking member extending above the upper surface of the mat member and said marking member having a luminous coating on the upper surface thereof. Saur et al. teaches an exercise mat having longitudinally extending marking members (18) extending from said first end edge to said second end edge (figure 1), said marking member being for walking maneuvers over the upper surface of said mat member, said marking member extending above the upper surface of the mat member (col. 5 lines 26-35). The first lateral edge been thicker than the second edge is considered a design choice. Saur et al. teaches the markings are illuminated (col. 6 lines 37-40) but is silent on teaching the marking member having a luminous coating on the upper surface. One skilled in the art recognizes that a luminous coating such as a luminous

Art Unit: 2635

paint is conventionally used as a luminous source as evidenced by Iwasa (col. 13 lines 61-64) in order to provide visibility.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have longitudinally extending marking member extending from the first edge to second edge, said marking member being for walking maneuvers over the upper surface of said mat member, said marking member extending above the upper surface of the mat member and said marking member having a luminous coating on the upper surface in Sieg as evidenced by Saur et al. in view of Iwasa because Saur et al. suggests a portable mat for performing walking exercise and Saur et al teaches a mat with marking and illumination for performing walking maneuvers and one skilled in the art recognizes that a luminous coating such as a luminous paint is conventionally used as a luminous source as evidenced by Iwasa in order to provide visibility.

Claims 4-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sieg US

Patent 3641601 in view of Saur et al. US Patent 6110073 in view of Iwasa US Patent 6378540

and further in view of Furtmayer US Patent 5144847.

Regarding claims 1-3, Sieg teaches a portable mat for walking maneuvers over the upper surface having means thereon for the walking maneuvers thereon (col. 1 lines 68-75), comprising: (a) a longitudinally extending mat member (29) having an upper surface and a lower surface, said mat member having a first lateral edge and a second lateral edge, said mat member having a first end edge and a second end edge (the sheet 29 is rectangular in shape as shown in figure 1 and inherently include a upper and lower surfaces and lateral edges). Sieg is silent on teaching a longitudinally extending marking member extending from said first end edge to said

Art Unit: 2635

second end edge, said marking member being for walking maneuvers over the upper surface of said mat member, said marking member extending above the upper surface of the mat member and said marking member having a luminous coating on the upper surface thereof. Saur et al. teaches an exercise mat having longitudinally extending marking members (18) extending from said first end edge to said second end edge (figure 1), said marking member being for walking maneuvers over the upper surface of said mat member, said marking member extending above the upper surface of the mat member (col. 5 lines 26-35). Saur et al. teaches electromechanical pressure sensor means for detecting the pressure (col. 4 lines 34-38) but is also teaching spring members connected to the electromechanical sensors and the markings comprises a luminous coating. Furtmayer in an art related pressure sensing device teaches the use of springs connected to sensor (col. 2 lines 44-55) for detecting pressure and one skilled in the art recognizes that a luminous coating such as a luminous paint is conventionally used as a luminous source as evidenced by Iwasa (col. 13 lines 61-64) in order to provide visibility.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have longitudinally extending marking member extending from the first edge to second edge, said marking member being for walking maneuvers over the upper surface of said mat member, said marking member extending above the upper surface of the mat member and said marking member having a luminous coating on the upper surface in Sieg as evidenced by Saur et al. in view of Iwasa in view of Furtmayor because Saur et al. suggests a portable mat for performing walking exercise and Saur et al teaches a mat with marking and illumination for performing walking maneuvers and one skilled in the art recognizes that a luminous coating such as a luminous paint is conventionally used as a luminous source as evidenced by Iwasa in order to provide visibility.

Art Unit: 2635

### Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Vernal U. Brown whose telephone number is 571-272-3060. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-7:00 Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael Horabik can be reached on 571-272-3068. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Vernal Brown July 7, 2005

> MICHAEL HORABIK SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600